if not the object of the war : NATCHEZ. (MISS.) FEBRUARY, 16, 1864.

GENERAL ORDER No. 2

From henceforward, all contraband negroes of Natchez are forbidden from the renting of houses, and living to themselves, but are required to recure legitimate employ-ment with responsible respectable persons, or otherwise be sent to the contraband encampment. Those biring be sent to the contraband encampment. Those hiring them are expected to aid in the enforcement of the foregoing regulations by the proper employment of them in

their families or messes.

The congregation of so many negroes in one house, with their filthy and lazy habits. (as the undersigned has f and to be the case,) if continued, will eventually prove All ow e's or renters of bouses are forbidden the rent-

ing or sub-renting of the same to contraband negroes under a penalty for so doing. Otherwise it will be impossible for the undersigned to carry out a system of sanitary regulations essential to the well being of the city.

By order of A. W. Kelly, Surgeon and Health Officer:

T. A. RALSTON, A. A. Gen. Post.

NATCHEZ, (MISS ) MARCH 19, 1864. To preserve the general health of the troops stationed in the city of Natchez and of the inhabitants, and to guard against the origination here, and the introduction of pestiential diseases the ensuing summer and autumn, it imperatively requires the prompt, vigorous, and steady enforce ment of the sanitary regulations heretofore prescribed i

this city
It is of the first and greatest importance and necessity that all causes tending to the engendering and di-semination of pestilentia, diseases here, so soon as their existence is known, shall be at once abated or removed, so far as practicable. It is to be apprehended that serious danger to the health of this city will result from the congregation within its limits of the large numbers of idle negroes which now throng the streets, lanes, and alleys, and over crowd every hovel. Lazy and profligate, unused to caring for themselve; thriftless for the present, and recklessly im-provident of the future, the most of them loaf idly about the streets and alleys, prowling in secret places, and lounge lazily in crowded hovels, which soon become dens of notsome filth, the hot-beds fit to engender and rapidly dis-

seminate the most loathsome and malignant diseases.

To prevent these evil effects, it is hereby ordered that after the first day of April, 1864, no contrabate that the first day of April, 1864, no contrabate the first day of April, 1864, no band shall be allowed to remain in the city of Natchez, who is not employed by some responsible white person in some legitimate business, and who does not reside at the demicil of his or her employer; and no contraband will be allowed to hire any premises in the city for any purpose whatever, and no other person will be allowed to hire such precises for the purpose of evading this order, nor allowed to hire or harbor any contraband who cannot satisfy the health officer that he or she needs the services of said contraband in some legitimate employment. All contrabands remaining in the city in contravention of this order after April 1st will be removed to the contraband encampment.

The word contraband is hereby defined to mean all per-

sons formerly slaves who are not now in the employ of their former owners.

Persons drawing rations from the United States Government are not supposed to need any hired servants. The number allowed to each family will be determined by the undersigned. By order of A. W. KELLY, Surgeon and Health Officer

Approved:

J. M. TUTTLE, Brig. Gen. Com'g District.

. Headquarters of Defences. New Orleans, March 24, 1864.

F "Citizens having colored people in their employ, who are superfluous or insubordinate, will be promptly relieved of them by reporting the fact to Col. Hanks," ["Superin-

tendent of Negro Labor."]

Office Provost Marshal,
Parishes of Jefferson and St. Charles, La.
Carrollton, March 28, 1864.

The Provost Marshal of the Parish of Jefferson in also charged with the execution of General Order No. 12 Headquarters of Defences of New Orleans, March 24 1864, so far as it relates to its execution within this dis trict. All persons within this district are requested to report at once to his office the names of their colored servants of either sex, in order that he may give them at employment certificate, and all colored people of either cer who shall not on the first of April have such certificate in their possession will be considered unemployed, the males organized into squads and companies for labor on the parapet, and the females turned over to Col. Hanks. By command of Brig. Gen ROBERTS:

R. SKINNER, First Lieut. 10th U. S. Insantry, A. D. C. and A. A A. G. R B BROWN, Colonel and Provost Marshal.

# TOUSSAINT L'OUVERTURE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, APRIL 21, 1864. To the Editors of the National Intelligencer.

I was surprised to find in the Intelligencer of this morn ing an admission that Toussaint L'Ouverture was any thing but a blood-thirsty, cruel negro-the author of the horrid massacres which signalized the first efforts at forcible emancipation in the West Indies. The recent effort of abolitionists to create a character for him of elevation and humanity, contrary to the fact, is, like their doctrines, repulsive and disgusting. Toussaint L'Ouverture was a fullblooded negro, with all the native barbarity and cunning of the race in its original condition. Circumstances made him a prominent object during the dreadful days of assassination and arson on the Island of San Domingo, and it was his fiendish superiority in slaving and burning which afterwards made him a ruler among his fellow-barbarians. I do not deny that he had intelligence, but this intelligence was developed in obtaining the mastery over other negroes, and in using them as his instruments of ambition.

> Very respectfully, FERNANDO WOOD.

# NOTE BY THE EDITORS.

The reader of our brief article of yesterday on Toussaint L'Ouverture will remember that we limited ourselves in it to the simple ascertainment of his extraction. It formed no part of our purpose to appreciate his character, either moral or intellectual, and no reference was made by us to his "place in history" except such as was given in the words of his "most admiring biographer," who admits, in the extract we quoted, that the charges of "harshness" and "cruelty" brought against Toussaint are not to be denied. That he was something more than a "blood-thirsty, cruel negro" would seem to be conceded by Mr. Wood's tribute to his "intelligence." That he was not "the auther of the horrid massacres which signalized the first efforts at forcible emancipation in the West Indies" is sufficiently proved by the late day at which he participated in the revolt of his fellowslaves, whose excesses he at least moderated when in power, and which he certainly did not originate.

# A TRIBUTE TO THE NAVY.

A. H. STEPHENS, Vice President of the rebel Confed-

"The enemy has not yet inflicted any vital blow on our interests, though they gained some important advantages. the chief of which was their success from their gunbo We could not resist their attacks successfully from this source any more than a lion could successfully attack a

# THE DISASTER TO THE CHENANGO.

The court of inquiry, convened at New York, to consider the cause of the Chenango disaster, has forwarded to the Navy Department a report of its proceedings. The members of the Board of Survey, which examined the condition of the boiler and machinery of the vessel, were examined; also Commander Fillebrown and his executive officer. In the opinion of the court the disaster was caused by a defective vein of iron in the boiler, no blame whatever being attached to any of the Chenango's officers. Chief Engineer Cahill, well known as one of the most cautious and careful officers in the United States engipeer corps, was particularly exonerated.

### CONGRESSIONAL.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE.

(Extracts from our Daily Reports ) INCREASE OF TAXES.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whol Southwest are interesting for the light they shed on "the great social problem" which some per-

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, offered an amendment providing that the stocks of liquors on hand be taxed forly cents per gallon. He said he did not propose to discues at length his proposition. It had been very fully dis cussed before, when this same subject was before the committee and the House on a previous occasion. It was merely carrying out the principle heretofore adopted by Congress. Under the law passed some time since, foreign liquors on hand were taxed, and were now paying a duty of facts contains a sallen.

duty of forty cents per gallon.

Mr. STEVENS said he had hoped that this subject would not have been brought up again, to agitate the House and the country. It had been already settled by this House that there should be no retroactive tax. There was an incongruity, it was true, in the bill which had been previously adopted in regard to the tax on foreign spirits, but a bill kad be believed already been introduced in the Senate to repeal the law, which would no doubt be passed He understood that, anticipating its prompt repeal, the Secretary of the Treasury had never given orders to en-Secretary of the Treasury has hever given order to the force the collection. He hoped that this crusade would be dropped and the bill would be promptly passed, and not put in a shape that would keep it lingering between the two Houses through the remainder of the session. We had lost four millions of dollars by the course pursued

heretofore on this subject. Mr. WASHBURNE said he did not wish to go into a cussion of the subject, but only to assure the gentleman from Pennsylvania that his was not a factious opposition. He had, when the former bill passed, given notice that He had, when the former bill passed, given notice that when this bill was reported he should introduce this amendment. He wanted to obtain a vote of this House upon this subject. The gentleman said that we had lost jour millions of dollars by the former discussion and action of his House on this matter. He told that gentleman and he told the country that we lost twenty millions by not insisting upon the proposition of the gentleman from New York, (Mr. F. WOOD.) Notwithstanding the clamor that had been raised against the taxing of stocks on hand, and had been raised against the taxing of stocks on hand, and the claim that we could not obtain the assent of the Senate o any bill embodying that principle, he would call atten-tion to the fact that the additional tax on foreign spirits was allowed to stand. He knew of no question that had been so fully canvassed as this of taxing liquors on hand; and he believed that the country was satisfied of its justice and expediency.

Mr. STEVENS said he would do the gentleman the justice to acknowledge that he did not give them the notice e mentioned. He also recollected that the gentleman had introduced a resolution instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to bring in a bill providing for a tax of stocks on hand, which was not adopted. He believed that such a tax was a violation of the selemnly pledged faith of the country. The gentleman said we had lost twenty mil-lions by the rejection of this tax. The largest estimate he could make of the amount that could have been derived from it, if all had been collected, was four million dollars.

Mr. J C. ALLEN said he was opposed to the amend

ment of his colleague In the discussion which had here-cofore taken place upon this subject the country had been satisfied, except his collesgue and two or three other gen-tiemen, of the impracticability of the measure. If this amendment was adopted, the principle involved would open up a discussion which would keep us here until the first January. It must be applied to every other article and branch of manufactures Why was it that this principle is attempted to be applied to whiskey alone, which is aleady by this bill taxed fourfold its ordinary value? He id not complain of that; but this was applying a rule ever before adopted, and preventing the passage of any tax bill at all.

air. F. WOOD said he hoped that the amendment of the gentleman from Illinois would be adopted. He denied emphatically that any thing had been settled against this principle, notwithstanding the influences and the lobby which had been brought to operate sgainst it. The prin ciple was applied to foreign liquors; and so far as any prin-ciple at all had been settled, it was in favor of taxing stocks hand. This bill discriminates all through against im portations. While every article of manufacture is heavily taxed, there is no tax at all on agricultural products. Thi is unequal, unjust, unfair, and unconstitutional taxation.
Under this bill New York will pay more revenue to the
Government than all the Western States. He wanted all taxed alike. He desired that the amendment should be adopted, and domestic spirits taxed equally with the im-

Mr. BROOMALL was opposed to this question of reaxing spirits when up before He knew no reason why this was persisted in with regard to whiskey, except that t was whiskey. This he did not consider a sufficient

Mr. MORRILL said he regarded this as a mischievous proposition. It could not pass the Senate. It was very important that this bill should be promptly passed, in order that it may take effect before the first of May, so as to mportant that this bill she perate upon the income tax. There was a certain sort ry in the hill as it at that symmetry it would be necessary, if the gentleman's principle was adopted, that the additional tax should be applied to spirits which should be manufactured hereafter. If whiskey on hand was to be taxed, why not other pro perty? We have proposed, in order to satisfy all parties to raise duties largely in this bill. In order to still further satisfy them, he proposed an amendment, which was agreed o, making the tax one dollar per gallon from the first of May, instead of first of July.

The amendment of Mr. WASHBURNE was rejected-

Mr. FERNANDO WOOD offered the following amend ment as a new section :

"That so much of the seventh section of the act of Congress of March 7, 1864, 'to increase the internal revenue, as levies a tax on spirits imported prior to March 1861, be and hereby is repealed; and that the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to refund to persons paying the same all moneys thus exacted on spirits the original entry of which was made prior to said March 7, 1864."

Mr. Wood said that the law of March 7th last levied tax of forty cents a gallon on all imported liquors on hand, while, notwithstanding his efforts to include domestic liquors, the latter were exempt. There was no justice in his All interests should bear equal burdens. He strongly arged the adoption of the amendment to exempt foreign more from the tax on hand, inasmuch as this House has tused to apply the principle to domestic liquors.

Mr. Wood then withdrew his smendment, giving notice e would offer it at a subsequent stage of the proceed

ings.

Mr. LAW offered an amendment to reduce the tax or beer, lager beer, porter, and all other similar ferr quors, from one dollar to fifty cents a barrel. He argue that the proposed duty was too high, and that, as a ques tion of morals, the use of those drinks would lessen the

demand for spirituous liquors.

The amendment was rejected—yeas 32, nays 74. Mr. JAMES C. ALLEN moved to reduce the tax to sixty cents a barrel, contending that this would yield more

evenue than one dollar.

Mr. MORRILL showed that the brewers throughout the country only demanded that they should be placed on an equality with manufacturers of other spirits. We have raised the latter, and in that proportion the tax on beer, &c. would be two dollars and a half a barrel

Mr. ALLEN's amendment was rejected. An amendment was adopted that beer, &c , in bottles shall pay no greater taxes than in the proportion of a dol

The House then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, in the chair,) and resumed the consideration the internal tax bill.

Section 97, imposing a tax upon sales of bonds, stocks, &c., being under consideration Mr. FRANK offered the following substitute for

rates proposed by the committee, as follows: "On all sales of gold and silver bullion, and coin, an sterling exchange, promissory notes, stocks, bonds, or othe securities, one teuth of one per cent. on the amount of sale and of all con racts for such sales."

Mr. FRANK argued that persons who deal in stocks could well afford to pay the tax proposed. If it was claimed that those who speculate in these stocks experienced a hardship from this tax, he would only say that to their operations was due the present condition of the finances, and that they should be heavily taxed upon such

Mr. MORRILL opposed the amendment, saying that it was a new tax, and he thought the amendment reported by the committee doubling the rates as originally reported vas as much as the business would bear

Mr. KERNAN said he was surprised that his colleague, (Mr. STEBRINS,) who had so eloquently depicted the effects of speculation upon the finances of the country, had proposed so low a tax upon these operations, and which was totally inadequate. He thought that this business would bear a much higher rate of taxation.

Mr A. W. CLARKE said that he had examined the account of stock sales in New York for last Saturday, and they amounted to fifteen millions of dollars, and that, with the sales in other cities, would yield a revenue, at the proposed tax of his colleague, of fifteen thousand dol-

lars per day to the Government Mr. FARNSWORTH said we were told that if we fix the tax too high the brokers would evade it, and cheat the Government out of any revenue from it. We did not hear this argument applied to other taxes. He argued that we should make the law so strong and so well guarded that they could not dodge it or cheat the Government. The argument was not a good one. He agreed with the gentleman from New York who offered the amendment, was in favor of imposing the tax of one-tenth of one per cent. upon these operations.

## Mr. KASSON wished, in the absence of the member from New York (Mr. STEBBINS) who originated this tax, to present two or three facts to the committee. He re-gretted that imputations should be cast upon the motives of the gentleman. He was as patriotic and sincere as any

Mr. KERNAN disavowed any intention of casting im-Mr. RERAIN upon his colleague. He only expressed his surprise that he should favor so low a tax on these sales.

Mr. ODELL defended his colleague, and said he thought that the gentleman did his colleague great injustice. Howas in favor of the amendment of his colleague (Mr

Mr. F. WOOD was very sure that there was no class proposed to be affected by this bill who could better bear it than the brokers of New York. Their operations had ecome more extensive and their profits from this wan rester than any other class of people. He charged that he financial difficulties had been caused more by the stock gamblers of New York than by any thing else, except the

mpolicy of the Treasury.

Mr RANDALL moved to amend the amendment of the gentleman from New York, making the tax one-fifth of one per cent. They were able and gentlemen said were will-

ng to bear it.

Mr. RANDALL's amendment was agreed to, and the mendment, as amended, adopted. All premiums awarded as tokens of merit by any agriultural society, corporation, or association for any purpose

whatever are exempt from tax.

An amendment was agreed to providing that all cattle, not exceeding five in number, and all calves, swine, sheep. and lambs, not exceeding twenty in number, slaughter by any person for his or her own consumption, shall be

exempt from tax.

Insurance companies are to pay one and one half of one per centum on the gross receipts of premiums or assessments of insurance. The tax on lotteries is increased to five per centum on the gross receipts.

Mr. PENDLETON offered a proviso, which was

dopted, to exempt from tax lotteries, raffles, or gift enterprises by sanitary fairs or religious associations, for the r. lief of soldiers or for other charitable uses, permission to be obtained from the cellector of the district. The tax on theatres, operas, circuses, and museums was increased from one to two per centum on the gross

The committee rose at half past four o'clock, and the House took a recess until seven o'clock.

MAJOR GENERAL BLAIR .- CUSTOM-HOUSE FRAUDS Mr. STEVENS, on the re-assembling of the House in the wening, offered the following preamble and joint resolu

April 23, 1864, assigns Major General B'air to the comman of the 11th army corps; therefore.

R solved by the Senate and House of Representatives That the President be requested, if not inconsistent with the public interests, to inform them whether F. P. Blair is a major general, and if so, when he was appointed, and whether said F P. B'air resigned his commission as major general before he took his seat in Congress, and what action

was taken on such resignation Mr. FERNANDO WOOD offered a resolution to the effect that the Secretary of War be requested to furnish the House, if not incompatable with the public interests, the report of General Dix concerning fraudulent transactions in the New York custom house.

Mr. POMEROY objected to both resolutions.

At a subsequent stage of the proceedings the House adopted, on motion of Mr. DAWES, a resolution requesting the President to communicate to the House whether Hon. F. P. BLAIR, a Representative from Missouri, now holds any appointment or commission in the military ser-vice; and if so, whether he is now acting under any such

INCREASED DUTIES ON IMPORTS. Mr. MORRILL offered a joint resolution raising the

duties on imports, to take place from and after its passage, and to continue until 1st of July, 1864

Mr. KASSON offered a proviso that prioting paper unsized, used for books and newspapers exclusively, shall be exempt from the operation of this resolution. He said his object was that additional burdens should not be imposed on the diffusion of intellectual light and knowledge. The amendment was agreed to
Mr. STEVENS offered a substitute for the resolution

proposing for sixty days after the passage of the resolution to add fifty per cent to the tariff now imposed on goods, wares, and merchandise.

The House proceeded first to perfect Mr. Morrill's

Mr. F. WCOD offered an amendment that nothing i the resolution shall be construed to include any goods weres, or merchandise in bonded warehouses, or in transi-tu from the place of transportation. He said although it was entirely novel to introduce a tariff bill in this u and in advance of any investigation, and notice given of the intention to pass it, he would admit that the exigencies of the case required this kind of legislation. Therefore, his supendment was not to retard action on the proposition. But he did contend that thus to take a snap judgment—to lay the strong hands of law on merchandise in transitu or bonded warehouse in the importing districts of the country,

was an application of a principle the House had voted down repeatedly.

Mr. ELDRIDGE said the gentleman had changed his views since the whiskey question was before the House. On that occasion the gentleman remarked that every body should be prepared for taxes. Although he always gave on and respect to what the gen he was unable to understand how he can now explain his position. He knew the gentleman discriminated largely sgainst the West, and looked to his own constituency. cemed to him the importers should be as well prepared o pay duties as the manufacturers of whiskey or of any

thing else for the public market.

Mr. WOOD said there was a marked distinction be tween the two cases. A merchant sends forth an order for a cargo from Europe. The goods are received under

the same law and regulations when the order was given.

This did not apply to whiskey.

Mr. ELDRIDGE said when the farmer planted his orn, and sent it to market, he did so on the faith of the Government. He granted that they might sometimes be mistaken in relation to the present Administration, which did make some pledges at the beginning, but had not been

Mr. J. C. ALLEN could not support the resolution. It violated a sound principle of the legislation. If we adopt the principle of changing the tariff every year or six months, or three months, it would unsettle the whole trade

Mr. KALBFLEISCH said he could not see the differ ence between the whiskey dealer and the importer. The distillers had notice of a tax and they worked night and day to meet the requirements; and with what degree of consistency could the House impose duties on imported goods which may not a rive here for two or three months? He thought goods in transitu should be exempt as long

as liquors on hand were not taxed.

Mr. Wood's amendment was rejected.

Mr. COX offered an amendment increasing the tax on rool costing forty cents a pound seven per cent., and over forty cents ten per cent. He contended that wool would bear an increase over the present rates.

A debate followed on the subject of wool, in which Mesers. DAWES, RICE, MORRILL, MOORHEAD, Mr. MORRILL thought the discussion had already pro-

ceeded a considerable length, and he desired that the ques-tion should be taken. Mr. F. WOOD said they had met this resolution in the

most liberal spirit, and discussion should be allowed as long as gentlemen speak directly to the question.

Mr. MORRILL replied he would soon endeavor to reach

The House adopted an amendment assessing a duty of eight and eleven cents on wool under and over farty cents Mr. HOLMAN offered an amendment, which was agreed to, that instead of from ten to fifty cents per gallon on all

descriptions of wines, according to value, there shall be fifty per cent imposed on all wines, ale, and porter, in addition to the tariff now authorized by law.

Mr. STPVENS explained his substitute. The object wa to put fifty per cent on the present rates of duty on ing, so as to keep out importations. The resolution was designed to operate until a tariff bill could be de-liberately framed. If this resolution had been in operation last week, we would have received two millions of revenue, and saved the difference between eleven millions of

imports and three of exports.

Mr. F. WOOD said if the gentleman expected by this easure to depress the price of gold, it would fail of its Mr. STEVENS replied that this was not the object, but

might be the consequence. He did believe in legislation to depress the price of gold.

Mr. WOOD was glad to hear it, and thought we should be satisfied from past experience that the efforts to depress Mr. MORRILL briefly opposed Mr. STEVENS's enbeti

ute, and moved the previous question.

Mr. Morrill's resolution proposed to increase the duties on imports until the 1st July, 1864, imposing both specific and ad valorem duties on different articles, includ-ing various kinds of tobacco, eigars, wines, ale, porter,

ron, liquors, &c.

The House for this adopted the substitute of Mr. STEVENS, and subsequently passed it, after refusing a vote by yeas and nays

The joint resolution provides that during sixty days from

the passage of this resolution fifty per cent. shall be added to the present duties on imports, providing printing paper, unsized, used for books and newspapers exclusively, shall be exempt from the operation of this resolution. The prize Alliance, recently captured off Dawfuskie Island, (Ga) had a large and valuable assorted cargo, valued at seventeen thousand pounds sterling. She is built of iron, and is about seven hundred tons

with double oscillating engines of sixty-ine) cylinders, feathering paddle wheels, and is valued at about one hundred and twenty-five thousand deliars.

FROM THE SOUTH

can do to prepare for the fearful day has been done, and the South, at least, stands ready, like the strong man armed; the good man with his sword loose in the sheath, his harness bright, and his heart full strong. People and army feel alike that when the clash comes it will be a

"Numbers have not reduced the rebellious Confederates to loyalty; the blockade has not curbed their defiant trea-son; starvation has not humbled their proud spirit; and the fourth year of the war opens upon their armies numer ous as those of the foe, as well drilled, and in better morals and ready to test the virtue of the policy of concentration.

the Confederacy now than ever before at any one time. A letter from Longstreet's army says the enthusiasm which prevailed among the men at the beginning of the war has broken forth anew, and they are ready for any has not done so. thing that may turn up. Lougatreet has given Morgan

of the new currency prices have taken rapid strides down ward in several leading Southern States. Still prices seem enormous to Northern apprehensions. Corn is \$7 per bushel in the new currency, flour \$100, and other articles in proportion. When Mr. Memminger gets his new issue of notes out they will take another start up-

gives the annexed synopsis of the contents of a rebel mail f about three hundred letters recently captured. The letters were written by Tennessee soldiers in Johnston's army, embracing all ranks:

"Some of them spoke hopelessly of the prospect of their cause, yet generally they were not pervaded by that tone of despondency which we are inclined to expect in all lucubrations of the kind. Indeed, the majority of them expressed, upon the part of the writers, a fierce determination to fight to the end, coupled in every instance, however, by an expression of belief in the speedy termination of the way. nation of the war. Not one of them seemed willing to admit the possibility of the contest continuing beyond the present year, and nearly every one based his hopes of ultipresent year, and nearly every one based his hopes of ulti-mate enccess upon a belief that during the coming summer the Contederate army of Tennessee would retake Chatta-nooga, and then drive the Union forces 'across or into the Ohio' All the writers, while giving sad accounts of depri-vations of comforts and scarcity of food suffered at times during the past winter, unite in saying that they have enough to eat at present, and are well clothed besides. Another noticeable feature in this correspondence is that nearly all the authors advise their friends at home embrace the offer of amnesty contained in President Lin coin's proclamation, and take the oath of allegiance to the

## EARL RUSSELL ON AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

In the House of Lords, April 5, Lord CLANRICARDE, British Consuls from the Confederate States of America, officers had been dismissed by the Foreign Secretary. obligations.

bliged to serve in their militis and armies. serve in the armles of either belligerent, without giving them time to leave the country if they thought fit. I have acted on that opinion, and it seems to me not only law, but fair and equitable. My noble friend may think they ought to be compelled; I believe they ought not to be.

Then my noble friend enters into the question of the withdrawal of Mr. Bunch's exequatur, which was taken

away, I think, very unfairly by the United States Govern-Lyons thought it an abuse of the privilege that species should be sent to a Confederate port in a British ship of war, inasmuch as such specie might afford means of carry ing on war against a State friendly to Great Britain. I accordingly stated that opinion, and if he had not done the American Government might have withdrawn the privilege, and I think there is nothing in the law of nations that would have deprived them of the power to do so. I thought that Lord Lyons was right; and I sent out an order that the Consul who had sent the specie should not

the conduct of Mr. Cridiand. Now, while that gentleman was acting as Consul at Richmond, I believed he enjoyed was acting as Consul at Richmond, I believed he enjoyed the confidence and respect of every one for the manner in which he performed his duties. He was desired to go to Mobile not as Consul, but to act as Cousul—to defend and protect British property and interests. It was certainly a very unjustifiable act on the part of our Consuls, or of any one acting for a British Consul, to tell British subjects that they made not be residually an interest into the Conthat they were not to resist their enlistment into the Conederate army, but to desert their colors in the moment of action. I think that very improper advice on the part of a Consul; and I do not think there was any instruction given to our Consular agents which could justi y any o them in giving that advice. I do not find either in the opinion of the law officers of the Crown, or in any direction that I gave myself, any thing that would justify that course; and it the Secretary of the Confederate States had written to this country to complain of that conduct, I should have thought it right to reprimand and even to dismiss the Consul who had acted in so improper a manner. Instead of that the President of the so-called Confederate Government sent away our Consule, though these are the persons to whom British subjects would naturally have course in order to obtain redress for grievances. only remedy they would have when the Consuls were removed was that suggested by Mr. Benjamin—namely, that soldiers n the field might apply to the tribunals the country. A man might easily write to his Consul to patch, whether the commission had returned or not claim redress, but that a man marching about should go to a court of law-that was a thing which could not b

My noble friend has addressed your Lordships on various other subjects. I desired Mr. Crautord, when he arrived at Richmond, to call the attention of the Government to occasion, when it appeared to me that there was ground

ment to which my noble friend alluded, it has been the subject of a great deal of inquiry. It was said to have been published in a New York paper as genuine; but Mr. Seward states that, having made further inquiry, he finds it to have been altogether a forgery. It was supposed to have been issued by the Secretary of the Cenfederate Navy, but it was, in fact, an invention of some gentleman in New York. Certainly, I should not think of making any complaint on that subject to the so called Confederate Government.

There was a question with regard to which my noble friend made inquiries before the holydays—I mean the case of the Saxon. That is before the courts, and the ship and cargo have been released. It is alleged that a British subject was murdered; and the American Government have ordered that a court-martial shall try the officer accused of

With regard to the motion of my noble friend, I support he will not depart from the usual form and object to the introduction of the words "or extracts" after the word 'copies," and also that he will not object to the insertion of the words "so-called" before "Government of the Con federate States." Otherwise it might seem as if the Hous recognised the Confederate States, although her Majesty

The Marquis of Clanricarde said he had no objection to

the amendments proposed by his noble friend.

The steamer Australasian, which left Liverpool on the morning of the 9th and Queenstown on the evening of the 10th April, has arrived at New York.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The captain of the United States steamer Kearsage had addressed a letter to the Marquis of Clanricarde relative to some remarks which his lordship made in the debate in the House of Lords on the 5th instant. The captain denies that he enlisted any men, and says that the Kearsage has more than her complement, that the frequent applications of the Consuls of the United States to send American seamen to her have all been met by a refusal, and that many of the royal marines at Deal, and sailors at every port touched at in the United Kingdom, have offered them selves in numbers, and have been refused enlistments.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION. It is confirmed that all matters relating to the accept ance of the Mexican crown by the Archduke Maximilian had been satisfactorily settled. The latter left Vienna on the 8th for Miramar, where he would receive the Mexican deputation on Sunday, the 10th metant, and accept the Imperial Crown of Mexico. The new Emperor would take his departure for Mexico on the evening of the 11th or the morning of the 12th April. It is stated that the terms to be proposed to the Mexican bond-holders

will be more favorable terms than was at first anticipated. The Emperor of Austria has allowed the formation of a corps of six thousand volunteers and three hundred sailors for the Empire of Mexico.

BOMBARDMENT OF SONDERBURG. In the British House of Lords, on the 7th instant, Lord SHAFTESBURY asked if the Government had received any information confirming the telegraphic despatch that Son derburg had been bombarded for twenty-four hours without notice, and that eighty women and children had been killed, fifty houses destroyed, and the town deserted. If such was the case, the Prussian Government and the military authorities in that country ought not to be countered by any civilized nation. He hoped the Euglish fleet would be sent out for the purpose of preventing the reoccurrence of such dreadful and cowardly atrocities.

Earl Russell said he had telegraphed to Mr. Bu chanan, the British Minister, for information, but had not yet received any reply, and should not be warranted in expressing any opinion till he was better acquainted with the facts.

THE ENGLISH BUDGET.

In the House of Common, on the 7th, Mr. GLADSTONE the Chancellor of the Exchequer, made his annual finan cial statement. He said that the estimated expenditure of the past fiscal year was £68,283,000 sterling, but the actual expenditure was only £67,056,000. The reverue of the year was £70,208,000, which, after deducting £800,000 ded on fortifications, left an actual surplus of £2,352 000.

The following are the important changes in taxation proposed for the current year: The duty on corn (wheat) is reduced from 1s. per quarter to 2d. per cwt. The in-come tax is reduced 1d. on the pound. The duty on high-classed sugars is reduced 5s. 6d., and on the lower sorts 3s. 4d. The duty on fire insurance on stock in trade is reduced from 3s. to 1s. 6g. per cent. Sundry other minor and unimportant changes proposed. The estimated surplus for the year 1864-65 is £2.570,000

Mr. GLADSTONE spoke for three hours, and at the con Nearly all the papers express admiration at the consummate art of his speech, and his recommendations are generally regarded with satisfaction. There was some carping, however, in the sugar trade.

KIDNAPPING IN AMERICA.

In the House of Commons on the 8th, Mr. LAYARD reply to Sir A. Agnew, stated that the British Government had received reports from the English Consuls at Boston, Portland, and New York, on the subject of the kidnapping of Irishmen who had been induced to go to the United States on various pleas. These reports agreed in the main with the information which the public had been able to appeared, been kidnapped. Those persons had been tempted under various pretences to leave Ireland, and, on arriving in the United States, were actually imprisoned for some time, kept without sufficient food, and then plied with whiskey. When in a state of intoxication they were prevailed upon to enter the army of the United States. Lord Lyons had already made a report on the subject to her Majesty's Government. As soon as the Government received information of what had taken place at New York instructions were sent to Lord Lyons to make inquiry and to ask for redress; and, further, to call on the United States Government in future to protect British subjects who might be induced, under false pretences, to proceed to the United States. He trusted soon to receive from Lord Lyons an account of what he had been able to do in the case of the persons who had been so ill-used at New York.

THE MERSEY RAMS Sir L. PALK called attention to a rule obtained for commission to examine the Pacha of Egypt and other witnesses at Cairo, to obtain evidence against the steam rams detained at Birkenhead, and asked how long the investigation was likely to take, and the probable expense, and also whether the trial of the Birkenhead iron-clads should be postponed from May next until this information be obtained, and why the rule was not applied for when the vessels were first seized.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL replied that the commission was returnable on the 12th of May, which was an earlier period than that at which the trial could take place. The Crown would proceed with the case with all possible dis-With regard to the expense, all he could say was, that the Crown had adopted the least costly proceedings. The rule was not applied when the vessels were seized, because the Crown was not prepared to go to trial.

THE ALEXANDRA CASE.

The House of Lords on the 6th delivered judgment i the Alexandra case. Six legal Lords were present. The Lord Chancellor first gave his judgment. He argued that under the provisions of an act known as the "Queen's Remembrance set" there was no authority to make such rules as the Barons of Exchequer had made. He there f re moved that the appeal of the Crown be dismissed with costs. Lords St. Leonard, Chelmsford, and Kings down concurred, while Lords Cransworth and Wensley dale were in favor of the hearing of the appeal by the Exchequer Chamber. The appeal was therefore dismisse

with costs. The London Times remarks that the final decision ha been pronounced on a technicality, subtle and narrow be-yond even the ordinary narrowness of law. For the pre-sent the victory remains with the defendants. But it is impossible to suppose that the Government will acqui eace in the law laid down by the two Senior Judges of the Exchequer, or fail to bring any new offender to account, even it it should render necessary another struggle in the courts of law. The Times adds if the foreign culist ment act be insufficient to repress enterprises endangering the peace of the country surely it is better to apply to the Legislature than trust that in some future case a resort to a bill of exceptions will carry the main question to a tribunal which may reverse the judgment already given.

THE CONFEDERATE LOAN.

The Morning Post in its city article says the Confederate loan is about to be placed on a new basis, a combined French and English undertaking, in which the Confeder-ate Government has an active interest, is in active formstion, having for its object to organize a regular system of blockade-running from the various Confederate ports for the export of cotton. The capital is 500 000 pounds ster-ling. Shares are to be aliotted only to the holders of Conling. Shares are to be aliotted only to the nomera of the coupling federate bonds. The company's steamers are to take out

cargoes to supply the wasts of the Confederate Govern-ment. It is estimated that the whole of the bonds of the Confederate loan may be exchanged for cotton and produce expected from Southern ports within twelve months. The promoters of the company are stated to be gentlemen of capital and long versed in blockade-running. The fastest steamers are to be employed, but, in order to reduce the risk, a very large cargo will not be entrusted to any one

GARIBALDI.

Garibaldi remained the guest of Mr. Seely, M. P., at the Isle of Wight, where he had been visited by Mazzini, and other men of note. He would enter London on the 11th April, and preparations were making to give him a hearty reception. It is said that the scene promises to be almost without a parallel. The Common Council of be almost without a parallel. The Common Council of the city of London. There were only two dissenting the city of London. There were only two dissenting the city of London. dom of the city of London. There were only two dissen-tient votes. Lord Palmerston will entertain Garibaldi at a banquet at Cambridge House, and a grand banquet was also being organized at the Reform Club.

THE DANISH WAR.

The bombardment of Sonderburg was recommenced on he 8th, with extraordinary violence, and upon the left wing of the Danes the Prussians were within one thousand five hundred yards of the Danish entrenchments.

The bombardment of Duppel was vigorously sustained during the 7th instant. The Prussians had finished their second parallel.

The assembling of the Dano German Conference mained fixed for the 12th of April, and, unless some diplomatic obstacle should intervene, it was expected to be opened in London on that day. It was still uncertain whether the Germanic Diet would have appointed its representative by that date. It was reported that Baron Von Buest or Herr Von Der Piordten would represent M. Drouyn de l'Huys, in a despatch to the French Min-

ister in London, dated 20th of March, assenting to the conference, suggests that nothing would be more natural, in default of a course unanimously accepted, than to take as a basis the wish of the populations. La France says that the British Government is more inclined toward these views of France.

An assembly of Holstein notables, which was to have

been held on the 8th at Flensburg, was prohibited by the Austro-Prussian Commissioners.

The Dutch steamer Kewbrandt, from Stettin to Amster-

lam, has been captured by a Danish man-of-war and taken The semi-official Nord-Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung of the 8th publishes an article upon what it terms the "insinuations" of the English press that Sonderborg, being an open town, had been bombarded by the Prussians. The article draws attention to the fact that Sonderborg has been employed by the Danes themselves as a fortified place, and has been treated accordingly.

LIVERPOOL, SATURDAY, APRIL 9-Evening. COTTON.—Sales to-day 15,000 bales, the market closing buoyant, with an advance of 1d. a 2d. The fair qualities

have improved most of the above sales; speculators and exporters took 8,000 bales,

Breadstuffs steady and inactive. Provisions dull.

Sugar advanced 1s 6d. since the budget. Spirits Tur-

pentine firm.
Consols for money, 913 a 913.

version of the late massacre at Fort Pillow:

THE TAKING OF FORT PILLOW. The Journal of Commerce of yesterday has the following extract of a private letter from a gentleman in Cincin-

nati to a friend in the city of New York. It gives a new

CINCINNATI, APRIL 18, 1864. The storming of Fort Pillow was a serious affair. I conversed with an intelligent Irishman who came up on the steamer that brought many of our wounded men to Cairo. He tells me that our officers placed their negro soldiers in front of the whites. They immediately ran away, and the whites surrendered as soon as the rebels entered the fort, calling on the negroes to do the same, but they not understanding matters, and being afraid of falling into the hands of the rebels, ran away with their arms and occasionally fired on the pursuers. surrendered, whether white or black, were protected as soon as the melee of the assault was over. A few negre women and children were killed in the fort, and some of the negroes were pursued down to the edge of the river and killed before the rebel officers could control their men. The demoralization of the whites and the terror of the black soldiers was excessive. The negroes did not know enough to give up, and their officers lost all control over them. The passion and rage of the rebels were ungovernthem. The passion and rage of the rebels were ungovernable at meeting the negroes in arms. After the surrender the rebel officers, with a few exceptions, did what they could to control their men. It was worse than felly to attempt a defence with negro troops unless there was a certainty of success. They could expect nothing if the defence failed from the rebels, who, entering the fort sword in hand, would probably refuse quarter, which I am informed the laws of war permit in cases where a place is taken by assault.

# GOVERNOR SEYMOUR

At the time Governor SEYMOUR sent his message to the the quotas assigned to that State had been admitted at Washington, and that corrections had been accordingly made, a resolution was offered in the Assembly commending the promptness of the Governor, and thanking him for saving the State 12,533 men and four millions of dellars in money. This resolution was referred, on the 14th of March, to the Committee on Federal Relations, which on Saturday last made a written report relating the facts of the case, and concluding as follows:

"Your committee believed the action of the Governor, of the Secretary of War, and of the Commission have resulted in a large saving to this State. They are of opinion that those who labor for the public good should be appropriately commended, and they accordingly offer the following resolutions for the consideration of the Assembly:
"Resolved, That the thanks of this House be and are

hereby tendered to his Excellency Governor Seymour for calling the attention of the General Government at Washington to the errors in the apportionment of the quota of this State under the enrolment act of 3d March, 1862, and for his prompt and efficient efforts in procuring a correc-" Resolved, That the Clerk of this House transmit to

the Governor an engrossed copy of this report and reso The report and resolutions were unanimously adopted. It will be remembered that for initiating the act which has called forth this expression of the public gratitude Gov. Seymour was bitterly vilified by the partisan press, and charged with attempting to throw obstacles in the way of the draft in order to keep men out of the army. His offi-

cial conduct in this respect has been vindicated by this

voluntary act of a Republican Assembly, who commend

his labors as being for the public good. THE ORDERS OF COL. DAHLGREN.

It will be remembered that a short time ago it was stated that the Conf-derates had caused t were found on the body of Col. Dahlgren, after he was killed near Richmond, to be photographed, in order to be used as evidence. It now appears that the Confederates desire that their authenticity may be officially established. aud therefore Gen. Lee, under a flag of truce, sent a letter to Gen. Meade, enclesing photographed copies of the alleged orders, and asking whether they were sanctioned by Col. Dahlgren's superior officers and approved by the Government. Gen. Meade referred the matter to Gen. Kilpatrick, who denied that they were the instructions be ave Col. Dahlgren before he parted with him during the raid. The reply was communicated to Gen. Lee, and Gen. Meade also replied that he had given no instructions to the late cavalry expedition not warranted by the recesities of their situation and sanctioned by the usages of war-

FEES OF DISTRICT OFFICERS .- The returns made, n answer to a resolution of the Senate, of fees and emouments of Attorney, Marshal, and Clerks of our severa

Courts, exhibit the following facts: The fees of E. C. Carrington, U. S. Attorney, during 1863, are returned in gross, \$12,701; allowances, educted, \$1,691 68; leaving nett fees, \$11,009 32, of witch \$6,000 is received by the Attorney; the remainder goes into the

United States Treasury. The Marshal's return is as follows: 

Balance due United States ..... \$2,610 00

The fees and emoluments of John A. Smith, Clerk of the Circuit and Criminal Courts, from January 1 to March 4, 1864, are reported at \$2,990 24; allowances, \$1,229; maximum compensation at \$6,000 per year, \$1,035 61; balance due United States, \$725 63 The returns of R. J. Meigs, Clerk of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, from March 23 to December 31, 1863, exhibits a gross total of \$11,097 10; allowance

ducted, \$5,645 26; leaving nett emoluments, \$5,451 8 Mr. SHERMAN said, in the Senate, that he heard a grealeal about the desire of every body to be taxed; but when ever Congress attempts to impose a tax to affect an in-dividual that same person, although very patriolic, is always ready to show that while every body else ought to be taxed, he for some particular reason ought to escape.

eracy, in a speech at Milledgeville, Ga., on the 16th of March, spoke as follows:

The Richmond Enquirer announces "all ready" for the approaching conflict of arms, and says that "what man

struggle for life or death." It adds:

The Enquirer says it is believed there is more salt in

permission to "go some where." The Richmond Dispatch says that under the influence

A Chattanooga correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette

United States; 'for,' says one of them, (and this view seems common to them all.) 'when we get back to Tennessee you know the oath won't hold you say longer.'"

n moving for correspondence relating to the removal of described and defended the proceedings for which these The Consuls were accredited to the Federal Government, and the charge against them, in one case, was forwarding, under an official certificate, letters to the Northern States containing bills of exchange for the payment of debts due in England; in another, that the Consul had been instru mental in shipping specie on board an English vessel ofwar, for transmission to England, to pay the dividends on a public debt. He contended that these acts were not illegal, as the state of war did not cancel private or public

Earl RUSSELL sail: It is rather difficult to make out he exact object which my noble friend has in view; but will detain your lordships a short time by a few remarks on the various circumstances to which he has alluded. In the first place, he said it was not right to say that the Confederate Government had sent away our Consuls, nor that many British subjects had been compelled to serve in the Confederate armies. I can only speak of the facts re-ported to me, and as I thought quite notorious. There have been complaints over and over again from different part of the Confederate States that British subjects were consuit the law officers, who have said that it was not fair to make British subjects, not being American citizens,

ment, on the ground that he had communicated with the enemy. Then he enters into the case of Mr. Magee, who ent specie in a British ship-of-war, and he blames Lord Lyons for what he did in that matter. I believe Lord Lyons has taken the utmost pains, in his most responsible osition, to behave fairly and impartially between both parties. Permission was obtained from the American Government that British ships of war should be allowed from time to time to go to blockaded ports; but Lord at Boston one bundred and two British subjects had, it

e continued in his functions.

But my noble friend gave a rather detailed account of

I therefore thought that was a very barsh and unfriendly proceeding on the part of the Confederate Government.

At the same time it ought to be remembered, likewise, that the Confederate Government had good reason to complain of our Consul; and our Consul saying that he had een so instructed, the Confederate Government might at first have believed him. Therefore, I did not en any complaint or angry remonstrance; but I saked Mr. Mason whether, if Consular agents, or persons under any other name, were sent to the Confederate States, interourse might not be carried on and negotiations opened, by which we might be able to obtain redress where redress ought to be given, or have reasons stated for its re-fusal. My noble friend does not complain of that. There has no doubt been a delay in carrying that arrangement into effect. It was thought necessary to send a letter to Richmond to know whether such persons would be received; and the letter the Federal Government would no allow to be sent. But I think it is quite right of the British Government to endeavor to open communications with the so-called Confederate States without recognising them. yet, as being States of considerable extent, in which civil war is carried on, and in which there is a considerable number of British subjects, I say there can be nothing wrong in endeavoring to enter into communication with

the intercepted correspondence, a correspondence which I believed at the time to be genuine, and which showed that a party in the country had been employed by the Confederate Government to procure means of carrying on war against a State in amity with us. My noble friend is that ber Majesty declared at the beginning of thi war her determination to preserve a strict neutrality, and prohibited her subjects from taking part on one side or the other. I am sorry to say the injunction of her Majest has not been obeyed. I have thought it right on every of complaint against the United States, to remoistrate with the Federal Government. With regard to the docu-